France Upon Emigrants.

MEW THEY SHOULD BE PREVENTED -NECESSITY FOR A CHANGE IN THE LAWS REGULATING AGENCY. ADDISONES, AND EMIGRANT EDARDING HOUSE RESPERS INDIPERENCE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF INIGHATION TO THE OUTRAGES COMMISTED FOR TOT THE DARD OF COMMESSIONES? ETC.

The following interesting document in relation to the frauds and impositions committed upon emigrants on their arrival at this port, by runners, boarding house keepers, so-called ticket agents and eithers, was drawn up by Mr. Ludwig Gemler, the head of the new department lately organized by the head of the new department lately organized by the Mayor for the protection of emigrants:—

Opvice or THE SHIGHLANT DEPARTMENT.

MAYON'S OFFICE, New York, July 3, 1835. 5
hm.—I trust you will excuse ma if I indelige in a few general remarks relative to the fraude president of each engages in this city, before answering those questions that you, on behalf of the Emigrant Protective Society, perpound to me.

That emigration which see all flows with an electrical courtest, additional would be each extended the control of the management of actional wealth, dominion and presperity which now seem boundless in extent and enaless in duration. The great majority of three emigratic engage in agriculture avo mechanic arts, hence the united labor of the myriads coming here is thrown into those channels most productive to maional wealth.

The statistics lately published in Frussia show that each family, leaving that country in 1854, hence the united labor of the myriads coming here is thrown into those channels most productive to maional wealth.

The statistics lately published in Frussias show that each family, leaving that country in 1854, hence the family leaving that the minute here is a second to the principal ities, who may be set down as being worth at least double as much as the Frussians; but the amunitary bring with them her Irrigantians, went country in the worth which he will be seen the most principal to the wort, where land and food is cheaper, and labor better paid, but the chirst time they remain in New York stiffered from before to more frauds than they ever being or paid to the chird time they remain in New York stiffered from before to more frauds than they ever being the product of the country, and the product of the food in the product of the

rance water has marked his official career, to gut an and to these evils; yet until the Legislature revise and alter some of the existing laws on the subject of emigration—until a dock as set apart exclusively for emigrants, and until the Commissioner of Emigration exhibit a zeal corresponding with the Emigration, it is impossible to accomplish a complete section.

Mayor's, it is impossible to accomplish a complete soform.

It is with feelings of delicasy and reluctance that I allade to the Commissioners of Enigration. I am aware from experience of the districts I in this power to put an end to this revolving peculation, by which thousands of dollars are every day taken from the poets to friendless emigrants for the benefit of these dishonest persons. The Bourd of Commissioners of Emigration was considered a few years allowed to the persons. The Bourd of Commissioners of Emigration was considered as the years allowed to be years and the Legislature was worthy of that enlightened body, and the Laws which they passed were excellent; but unfortunately the means adopted to carry them into execution were not equal to the purity of their intentions, and have not assured the end desired. The organization of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration is so imperfect, it is a marter of wonder that they did not domissible at a vast expense, instead of a little good at an immense cost. The objections to the Board are three fuld:—

1. The Commissioners have no salary; their distance three fuld:—

1. The commissioners have no salary; their distance three fuld:—

1. The Commissioners have no salary; their distance three fuld:—

2. A part of them formerly were megalines on

2 A part of them formerly were merchan's con sected with the emigrant "trade," and con-sequently their principles were in conflic-walt their interest; therefore if true to their principles they were enemies to their interest; and if true to their interest they were at war with their princip-

3d. Since the organization of the B and there has only been one Commissioner at a time who was able to speak foreign languages, while the largest portion of the emigrants who arrive at this port are utterly ignorant of English. The ammerement may be made in regard to the persons employed by the Beard, very few of whom understand any other language than that of this country.

In support of these objections it may be affirmed without fear of contradictions, that the law of 1845, for the protection of emigrants, has not there here entered nor obsyed, but has been openly violated away day since it was enacted.

In rep y to your questions.

1. Can the Board procure a digest of the law now in gridtenes in relation to emigration? Yes. Laws of New York, relative to the city of New York, by Davis.

2. Are these laws intelligible, available and market 34. Since the organization of the B and there has

2. Are these laws intelligible, explicit and sufficient for the purpose for which they were enacted? They are explicit, and need but little alteration to

be samiciant.

3. If not please to point out discrepancies, inconsistencies or other detects. This question is embraced in the fourth.

4. What amendments and additions to these laws might with advantage be made? So section 41, page 326 of the Laws Relative to the City of New York, Davie's edition. It should also be made that of every boarding house keeps to give, on demand, the account of every boarder applying therefor, under a penalty for not doing so in a reasonable time.

for, under a penalty for not doing so in a reasonable time.

In section 42, page 327, the lieu of the boarding house keeper on the boarder's baggage should be restricted to the prize of board and lodging. This lieu now can be enforced for cartage, borrow ad money, &c. By this means itsitions indebtedoes in created and collected. Any magistrate should, whenever the brarding house keeper retains beggage beyond the amount of his claim, have power to assess such baggage in a sommery way, and compel restitution of the remainder. Instead of sec. 44, page 328, which is interly worthless as it stends at present, it would have this inserced:—That ways yeared arriving at Quarantine should be boarded by a police officer, provided with head bills specifying the various lines of transportation, places a here tickets for the different lines are soid, the price of tickets, freight per own, and the price of the all this expense shall be borne by the Commissional of Embarration. Sec. 45, page 328, should be

Somewhat the supersone except the response special collect should be permitted to sell thicked-han the good sould so the he man, in his official cachocot the different hims should be permitted to keep one office on the ends all and took, under the cond-tom that they so ould as or keep the special cond-tom that they so ould as or keep the special cond-tom that they so ould as or keep the special cond-tom that they so ould as or keep the special cond-tom that they so ould as or keep the special cond-tom that they so ould as or keep the special cond-tom that they so ould as or keep the special cond-tom that they so that these thickes shall be given in the language which he emigrants who bey them understand, and that the emigrant shall also be furnished with a bill for his freight, written is the language which he understands, and that he shall be directed to keep such reality or bill of the special conditions that he shall be directed to keep such reality or bill of the special conditions that he shall be directed to keep such reality or bill of the special conditions that the shall do not be for the special conditions that the shall shall be directed to keep such reality or bill of the special conditions that the shall shall be directed to keep such reality or bill of the special conditions that the shall shall be directed to keep such reality of purchases shall be directed to keep such reality of purchases shall be directed to keep such reality of the special conditions that the shall shall be directed to keep such reality of the shall shall be directed to keep such reality of the shall shall shall be directed to keep such reality of the shall sha

The power to enforce them is vested in the various courts; but the power to have them enforces rests priceipally with the Commissioners of Emi-

rests principally with the Commissioners of Emigation.

7. Have off-nors against these laws been brought to light, and the off-niers prosecuted?

Prosecutions have been commensed, but always failed; first, became the off-niers except at no perjury for one another; second, the witnesses against them soon scatter through the constraint sed constraint be found; third, if there is any danger of a conviction the witnesses are spirited away.

I do not know a single case where the Commissioners of Emigration have seed for these, as the law requires them to do, in any of the vertice cusestant have been reported to them by officers of the Mayor's office and obey a serious the indifference or reluctance to enforce the law?

9. Have you reason to suspect any score under standing between parties connected with this matter?

9. Have you reason to suspect any score; under standing between parties connected with this matter?

10 Is the plex well grounded that magistrates connect be found who will faithfully administer the laws and affind legal redress to be in ed. a reply to the long ing presence, i would say that it is a miss impossible, without the strice sinvestigation, to give a diffule account the strice sinvestigation, to give a difute account of the master may be reasonable and strong grounds to suspect that there is, in the wide of cour questing, as secret understanding be ween parties to account with the instance, stall, as there is no proof, it while he injuditions in the 10 may fast there is. I believe their are magistrates who will affect to injure lean group all the legal redress which comes within the limits of their jurical power and amandaty.

11. When the new dock it established, the Commissioners of Emigration wis to constitute in our cities and the string cause of complision, in case they all the former causes of complision, in case they all the former causes of complision, in case they all the string cause roles for its management; provided they are assisted by the Legislaure in summing laws as those herein manaloued, and assisted by the city authorities, which they will be, if they on a forder can be sent on brand can for the cook, and also at States Island, will be necessary, so that an efficer can be sent on brand can not with the health officer, and conveyed with the passengers to the city, to prevent all communication with relation have the wide as a safegure for the emigration of the cause.

It is enturely necessary to have the stale on which the setter that it is enturely necessary to have the stale on which the setter that its entured to the

but also have to watch the proceedings in forwarding effices, and have the weigher and states unfer their charge.

It is entirely necessary to have the states on which the emigrants luggage is to he weighed, on the emigrant dock. This will raise a god deal of objection on the part of the forwarder, but it can easily be manusced if it is made a condition for the privilege of keepings a ricket office on the dock.

All the charges on emigrants as suid be collected on the emigrant dock, uncer the supervision of the Commissioners and police, as charge for face, freight, cartage, &c.

It might also be very advisable, for the Commissioners to take the utility of a temporary boarding house into consideration; such boarding house into consideration; such boarding house into consideration; such boarding house, for two thousand emigrants, kept under control of tax different there is such a boarding hous, for two thousand emigrants, kept under control of tax different there is not favore the base of the greatest benefit to travelers. If, in Europe, such humanity is shown to those who emigrate from themse, what should not be done here for those who strive in our free land, whansted from a long voyage, and who add to the wealth of the country by the property which they bring with them, and their art, their shift, and their labor.

In answering your last question, "What time wou'd you recommend as most invocable for the vist of in quily to the city?" I must answer that I would recommend the present time, as emigrants are daily striving, and the laws passed in the last Legisle tare on this subject have thrown to into a state of

awarchy, of which the "emigrant tradem" have not failed to take advantage on every occasion that offered. I may also add that there never was a time when frauds and entrages have been more frequent, and have been committed with greater imposity.

In corolusion, permit me to say, in justice to the other executive of our municipal givenament, that if his jurisdiction was sufficiently salarged as the give him power over all cases of frauds committed on emigrate; and if he was, as he should be, Prevident of the Blard of Commissioners of Emigration, that activity and vigilance which he has deplayed in all matters in which the interest of the guidic is concerned, and which expected the expectations of the most sanguins, would be emigrant against the frauds of that numerous class who are now permitted to prey upon him, and who carry on their franculent practice openly and in defiance of the law.

I am, dear sir, your obsdient servant,

LUD. SEMLER.

The Vanderbilt Yacht Expedition.
We publish the following from one of the city papers, as a simple act of justice to Mr. Vanderbilt:—

bin:—

I find in your paper of last evening an extract from the corresponder of London papers, dated Copenbagen, June 18, headed "American Ships for the Czer," in which the writer intimates that the yacht excursion in the steamer North Star, made by Mr. Vanderbilt, was gotten up for speculative pur

yacht excursion in the steamer North Star, made by Mr. Vanderbilt, was gotten up for speculative pur poses.

He states that a Captain Moeller, some two years ago, went to New York as the agent of the Russian government, to engage American shipbuildars to send in drawings and plans for a number of large abips of war, to be built in the United States for the Czar.

That among others, Captain Moeller applied to Mr. Vanderbilt, who, induced by the hope of obtaining such contracts, resolved to go himself to St. Petersburg and see the Emperor—hence the origin ar doment of the yacht expedition.

To find so gross a mistake originating so far from home, and emanating from a correspondent of a London paper, as well as their foreign correspondents, embrace every opportunity to misrepresent America and American interests.

Such is their opinion of our people that they cannot and will not be lieve that one of our of lease can even go the eupon a grand yachting excursion without being actasted by a sordid mouture for gain. The article would deay to Mr. Vanderbilt toe pleasure of feeling that he had, through his mears, liberally and munificent y entertained his frieeds in a novel as d most celligatful manner, without any though to self.

It would have those whom he visited and the public believe that this nobility of action was for sextincine purposes, and had not originated in a desire to please his friends, and to add the first entertyprice.

The article is specious, and contains statements restricts.

sger's year. There is always something supervening to prevent the cr. p being made and game ed, which had been anticipated; but the manager, with a hopeful spiris, announces, courteer fashion, a large promise for the morrow. So far as the weather has been concerned this season, the length it has gone. It has in case growing left no chance for anticipation. In the face of the war tax and low prices there will this year be in the colony a cane crop excresive we believe, as compared with former experience. Strange to say, at the same time, we have y little now, compared with past times, of this bign price of labor. Either the planter, pend of the luxurisnes that surrounds him, cease sty gram hie, or wages have estitled down to a fixed rate, with which the lab rer critimes to be satisfied.

The colony still continues very hose thy, although now and again we are reminded of the interesty to disappearance from the scene of some well know face. Among these, the other day, was Challes Robinson, Equ., for twenty odd years Collector of Customs among us.

We are not set at the beginning of crop time; the shipping in the river is, therefore, abundant for one wants, shift freights are low.

A Committee of Ways and Means of the Chubband Count has been in secsion since the siling of the lab mail. Additional axes upon a few common a stills of import have been imposed to must the increase amount of the estimate, rendered increasing by new votes for public works. They may be thus enumerated:—

Figh, dried, per 112 lbs., from 25c. to 50.; beef, there will this year be in the colony a cune crop ex

Fish, dried, per 112 lbs., from 25c. to 50c; beef

Fish, dried, per 112 ibs., from 25c. to 50c.; beef, pickiet, per bot of 200 ibs., from 31 50 to 23; park pickiet, per bot of 200 ibs., from 31 50 to 23; park pickiet, per bot of 200 ibs., from 31 50 to 23; park pickiet, per bot of 200 ibs., from 31 50 to 35; lear to 50c. in peckages of less than 800 ibs., from 16 to 24 ; manuscenced thou 51. to 24 ; manuscenced thou 51. to 24 ; manuscenced thou 51. to 25c. per lb; soap, from 10 to 50 to 25c. per lb; soap, from 200 to be 35 per lbd; do in butles per dezen quarte, from 12 to be 24c.

The proposal to locease the duty up a run from 80c. to 80. ter gailon, sich up a scenumaty oppose by the Chief Justice and othe s, on the ground that it would only be giving a premium to smargling, as increased duth a saways did with an article of the kied, was however carried.

A sobedule of stamp duties, proposed by his Excellency the Governor, bas, with considerable modification, passed the combined Court. It was opposed by the merchants generally as very likely to be a his drawne to the sneeds; but their petition on the subject was overruled.

In the mitst of this condition of things there is a risgnation of business as manusconnesses set it is all most nurse selects.

In the mijst of this condition of things there is a singustion of business as measurements as it is almost supprecedented. Merobants of all classes compiain, from the mist excensive importer to the privace treatile. Provisions are certainly scarce and highly priced; but people must live, and the shortened demand extends even to the mist necessary articles of existence.

In the Court of Policy, on June 28th, an application was made from Messare. De Jonge & Co., the consignees of the Montraums, stating that the captain had neglected to mention to the said-waiters that he had four hats on board, which had dest him six dollars in New York. These has be had given away, and they had subsequently been estigad. The petitioners prayed that the hats might be returned to them, and that they might be permitted to make a jost entry and pay the duty, amounting to sixty conte.

a jost entry and pay the Cuty, amounting to many cents.

On the motion of the Hon. G. J. Luckie, seconded by the attorney General, the prayer of the patition was granted, but the parties were fined five dollars for the irregularity.

The 28th of June being the anniversary of the curonation of Queen Victoria, a royal salute was fined by the garrison at the fort.

A CLOWN KILLED BY A PALL FROM A James Myers, the clewn, and one of the proprietors of Myers' & Madigan's circus company, not with an untimely death while performing on the slack rope at Genera, a few days since. The ring by which the rope was fastered gave way, throwing him to the ground with so much force as to dash his brains out. — Buffale Republic, July 14.

Interesting from Kansas-our Teousses correspondence. Teousses, Kansas Perritory, June 29, 1855. The Affair Between Governor Reeder and General Stringfellow—Full and Accurate Particulars—Struction of Tecunseh—Price of Lots, &c., &c.

From a reliable source, I have just learned the following particulars in regard to the late affair at Shawnee Mission, the headquarters of the territorial officials.

It seems that a few days since - almost in ately after Gov. Reeder's return—Gen. Stringfellow called at the executive office, and had some private called at the executive office, and had some private econversation with Gov. R. The two gentlemen were alone together about fifteen or twenty minutes. Gen. S. then stepped to the door, and invited in Col. Isaacs, the Attorney General, and Mr. Holderman, the Governor's private secretary, both of whom had previously retired from the room when Gen. S. signified, in their presence, a desire to onverse with the Governor in private. On their entrance, Gen. S. said he had some business, partly of a public and partly of a private nature, to settle with Gov. Receler, and he had called them in that they might witress the matter, as the results might be Gov. Reefer, and he had called them in that they might witress the matter, as the results might be important. Gen. Stringfellow then asked Gov. Reader if he had publicly obarged him with being coacerned with the "border ruffans," in a foray upon Kansas during the late election; and especially whether he meant him, personally, in the celebrated Easton speech, recently delivered by him, Gov. R. To this question, as I understand, Gov. R. said he had not referred to him specially. The next question was, whether he, Gov. R., in that speech, said that Kansas was "an invaded, conquered and subjugated country." Gov. R. said that he had so spoken and said.

Gen. S. then asked Gov. R. if he had in public or private said, declared or intimated, that he, Gen. S., had instigated what is termed the "outrages in Kansas," and incited the course insured by persons alleged to have so invaded Kensas; or was responsible therefor? To this question a direct answer was not immediately given; and after some conversation, Gen. S. reduced his question to writing. (I do not profess to give a copy of it, merely the substance of the matter, as

without being actisated by a sorlid motive for gain.
The article would deny to fir. Vanderbilt toe
pleasure of feeling that be shed, through his man's
thought of sen.

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The article is specious, and contains statements
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most convenient ofcosing place. List evenius, a large train of government eagons, containing supplies for the troops, each wagon drawn by twilto oxen, passed over the Kansas river here, on their way to Fort Laram'e.

Tecumseh is one of the best polats in the Turitry for an important town. The location is control, healthy, and advantageous to business.

The site is on the south side of the Kansas, and is certainly the most beautiful of any in the Territory. It is said that Tecomes has strong claims to be selected as the capital, being fitty miles from Fort Leaven worth on a direct sir line themse to Council Grove, which is sixty miles westeontawest; sixty miles west from Westport, Mo.; sixty five miles canto front Riby and Passec; sixty miles until of Agency City, in the Sa: and Fux nation, and about sixty or seventy miles couth of the Nebrack bounds y line. Town lots are selling at \$10 to \$140 each. Size of lots \$22 by 120.

Arise.

to \$140 each. Size of lots 52h by 120. ARIFLA

RANSAS LEGISLATURE.

[From the Kadeas Herald, Katta, July 10.]

LEAVENWORTH CITY, July 10, 1855.

The two bouses of the Kadeas Legislature must native o'c'och, at Pawnes, July 2, in a house prepared for the purpose.

The Hon. D. Woodson, Secretary of the Perricey, called the Council to order, and proceeded to call the tool of members having cardidates of election from the Governor, when the following gestlemas presented their or ideates, were qualified, and took their scale:—Thomas Johnson, Edward Continues, John A. Wakefield, Jessa Wood, A. M. Coffry, David Lysins, William Barbee, John W. Fawnas, William P. Richardson, D. A. N. Grover, R. R. Ress, and L. J. Eastie.

Mr. Ree was then called to the chair, and the delinerators of the Council opened with proper by

William P. Rochardson, D. A. N. Graver, R. R. Ress, and L. J. Eastir.

Mr. Ree was then called to the chair, and the delicerators of the Council opened with prayer by the Rev. Thomas Johnson.

A.C. ministee on Oredentials was appointed, one sisting of Means. Onfley, Johnson and Richaras. They were empowered in the investigation to send for persons and papers.

Mesers. A. Molbons d., from the Sacond district, B. J. Str. blar from the Unird, and John Domittee for their right to a sest.

M. F. Conway, who has commedied the people to disregard all laws passed by the Lagselature, to treat them as a mulity, has failed thus far, up to the second day, to come forward with the broad wal of the Governor and claim a seat. He is here in the place, ho wever, and we presume does not intend to part with the Governor's certificate. He doubless wishes to preserve it as a mammalo of fidelity and attachment of his Irland, the Governor, who gave it to him over a man entitled to it, by having seceived a majority of 254 votes at the p last it would be considered a majority of 254 votes at the p last in contesting this district, Mr. Domaldson charges that Comway knowing that Domaldson would contest his seat and expose the frandment means be resorted to in order to obtain his certificate of election from the Governor, fails to come forward and claim his seat, making the filmsy prefert that this was a Milsecuri Kansas Legislature.

It appears that in contesting this district, Mr. Domaldson charges that Conway, in making a pritest against the Sansville predict election, committed a frand in signing manes to it of persons living fifty miles distant, who were not at the election and have a rothing of what was therein stated. This, with other times, may account for the absunce of Conway. He is probably acting wisely in not coming forward to olaim his seat.

Mesere Wakefield and Wood, free sollers, from the Second and Third Council district, Mr. Derected at the first election, but elected at the resond election to the council of the Council

Clerk, James M. Lyle; Assistant Clerk, John Martin; Gergeant-at-Arms, Kramer; Doorkeeper, Campbell.

The seven free collers who obtained certificates from the Governor, on the second election, obtained their seats. Our three delegates obtained their seats without any objection. They, however, did not claim their right to seats on the second election.

The officers for both houses were distributed equally on both sides of the Kanssa river.

The Governor's message will be delivered to-day (Thursday) as noon.

Thus far everything has passed off smoothly and quietly, without any disturbance or difficulty. Those gentiemen who anticipated a row, have been disappointed. They have found the proclavery party to be composed of mea actuated and governed by principle and justice. More anon.

ciple and justice. More ann.

"Young Africa."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

As the article under the above caption in this morning's edition is worthy of serious attention, I hope this communication in reference to it will be considered by you. The dangerous position of the Herald to the interest of the colored people, from its influence upon the minds of a large portion of the people of this country, and its tendency to neartalize all efforts for their elevation, is a subject which requires a solution by the development of a principle opposite to it.

But while a whole column is devoted to the colored neople and their conventions, the following

lored people and their comventions, the following

But while a whole column is devoted to the colored people and their comventions, the following sentence is sufficient to show its true character and its intent:—"It is difficult, we know, to look at all these productamentos without smilling at some of the absurdities expressed in them, and without extentaining some doubts as to the samity of these persevering people, who hope, by resolutions and apseches, to effect a radical charge in the very foundation of our social and political system."

The sentiment embodied in it, and the course of the colored people, must lead to the same result, unless public opinion be cantred upon a principle, with sufficient force to defeat them. The documents here sith submitted will eachle you to correct the mistake in the Herald, in reference to the supposition that the colored people. "hope to effect a change in the social and political system of the country by speeches and resolutione." The want of harmony is the material composing the call for the State and the National O invention will render them as useless in the future as in the past; and as the views of their people are in a state of manation, it must drive them upon the emigration patform, or force them to surrender to the principles represented by the Herald, and "be crusted out by the iron teel of anglo-Saxon progress."

The explicit views embodied in your article induces me to hope that the subject submitted will not be treated with the indifference it has met with from those who profess to favor the cause, but that you will give the public the banefit of the plan to effect a revolution in the social condition of the colored people.

Bedford, I. I., July 16, 1855.

bases, med by the petitioner, and to should be therefor an amended printed petition—the case to retain its place on the docket.

A discussion took place between Mesars. Rock well, Vinton, Sherman, and Slanton, on the one sife, and the Solutior on the other side, on questions of practice in respect to objections filed by the Solutior, whether on these objections filed by the Solutior, whether on these objections filed by the Solutior, whether on these objections the Solution of the counsel for the patitioners about hold the sfiftmative, &c.

The Presiding Judge remarked that, in respect to the metions filed on Inursday, the Autorney General had requested to be heard upon the motions dies for rules on the Departments, and that the Court would therefore pretone de issions on these motions for the purcose of giving the Autorney General an opportunity to be heard.

The Court adjourned.

Salueday, July 14.—The following gentlemen

SAIGNDAY, July 14.—The following gentlemen we enworn attorneys of the court on Friday, but were comitted in our list published on Saiurday morring:

F. P. Stanton, Washington; A. H. Lawrence, Washington; D.

Washington; Charles E. Serman, Alabama; N.
Eites Waseman, New York; Nathan Sargent, Penn-sylvania; John S. Tyson, Maryland; Welham H.
Philip, Nashington.
The following named gentlemen were sworn at-

The following tamed gentlemen were sworn attales; of the court or saturacy morning:
Asion Haight Palmer, Washington; Walter S. Care, Grorgetown; John S. Elwards, Washington; Samuel C. Reid, Jr., New York; John W. Alien, Obio; John Finch, Troy, New York; John W. Alien, Obio; John Finch, Troy, New York; John W. Alien, I. G. Biardeborg, Fennsylvania.
In respect to the question made on Friday as to whether the solicitor or the counsel for the julticers should hold the affirmative on a general demorrar, the Court resolved that the opening and cleaning belong a to the solicitor. The Court also recoved that a brief in such cases would not be required.

morrer, the Coort resolved that the opening and cleans belong c to the solicitor. The Court also recoved that a brief in such cases would not be required.

The Court announced the following maideadlon of the second rule: That the petition, before being filed by the clerk and entered in his general dream, nust be sworn to by the claimant, or, where there is more than one claimant, by one of them, or, to either case, by some credible person.

The mathema to atrike out parts of certain petitions filed by the colicitor had not yet been considered by the Court.

Mr. Stanton inquired if the Court had disposed of the Sense and the Clerk of the House of Representatives for papers on file in their offices.

Judge Gh hrist remarked that it was very evident that it would be found necessary to middly in so ne respects the act of Congress organizing the Court. As the act tow stands, he did not understand the terms used in relation to the departments as applicable to the Secretary of the Senset or the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The motions, therefore, for requirely many on them for papers on file in their offices were overruied.

Mr. Baxter's motion in the case of Michael Nouse, (No. 9 in the docket,) for liberty to with craw a manuscript petition and copies, retaining the piace in the docket, was allowed; as no gentiemen in scherquent cases objected, and as the solicitor suggested, in behalf of the clerk, that to strike it from its place on the docket would lavolve the necessity of attenting the numbers of all the subsequent cases, which numbers was chiefly importent for reference, the trial of cases, by the rules of the Court, depending upon the order in which they were prepared and entered in the trial docks.

Mr. Lawrence proposed that the motion of the colorior to strike out certain parts of the petition of the solicitor to strike out certain parts of the petition of lease Swalo (No. 28) be assigned by the Court for a basting on Monday text.

The Court declines assigning the case at present, Judge Gloories r

POPULATION OF LA CROSSE, lowA.—The La Chouse Dimercal learns from the flown Glerk that the population of La Crosse by the owness now in progress, will be find up to 2,000. A year ago her winder it was on y 830; sad in few years eco, to will 1860, the population of the entire county (then included in Crawford) was only a few hundred.

Our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary at the Court of Spain. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. As poor an obigion as the country had of the

As poor an obidion as the country had of the diplomatic abilities of Augustus Cosar Dodge, few were prepared for the sycophantic and anti-republican exhibition he has just made of himself in Ma presentation speech to the Queen of Spain. Minister Dodge, President Pierce and Queen Isabella make up his speech. Proud and free America appears only as President Pierce's United States, and the Spanish nation as the absolute property of the im-

spanial has no as the associate property of the imms ulate Queen.

If our sleeping democracy and our zealous Americanists had looked over the ocean to the conduct of our representatives in Europe, and let them feel that they would be held to a strictly republican course,

they would be held to a strictly republican course, we might now have been spared this obsequious, anti-American display, in the presence of the living democratic tendencies of the Spanjah people. The majority of the Cortesitaelf would repel every word of this retrograde speech of a Jesuir.

To be the bearer of the personal regard and high reseem of the President for the royal person of the Queen, seems to be the weighty object of Mr. Dodge's mission. "The high reterm the President entertains for your royal person," peaks Envey Dodge. "Your highly distinguished personal qualities," graciously sanswers the Queen. "Your Majosty, your royal person, your royal person, your royal person," why weifare, my family," says the planipotentiary. "My weifare, my family," my court," cohoes the Queen. "What a soft log from the American back woods!" whis per the smiting missisters supporting this mutual admentice pair. "We shall have not difficult to the contraction of the mutual admentice pair." We shall have not difficult to the contraction of the mutual admentices again.

"My welfare, my family, my court," cohoes the Queen.

"What a soft log from the American back woods!" whisper the smiling ministers supporting this mutual admiration pair. "We shall have no difficulty in staping its rough ends."

Even the phraseology of this extraordinary minister is so bad that it would place him at the foot of the junior class in any of our public schools. By s, what do you think of "Lotters of credence which accredit me?" Then again, "The sincere views I enteriain for the happiness and welfare of your royal person," and like sentences.

Any Ameri an, he resenting by whatever accident this great and fresh country, bad-re that effete, heatile and dubious monarchy, should, even while grave c'ully yielding to the necessary formalities, show himself every inch a republican—a Franklin at the French court—and at least, not have so constructed his speech as to lead to the impression abroad that republican America is ignorant, or despises the existence of an increasing and progressive democracy in Spain, felt and recognized even by the centrative! But is there a manly, somether, statemanliks expression in the whole speech? Not one.

"I find the orders of the President of the Republic," says America's minister. "Ordered" would have been a natural expression in the much of M. Turgot in conveying the manda'es of his inpersal master, Nepoleco III. It is he milisting that an ambassedor, appointed by the advice and consent of the Senste of the United States, should, in representing this grand republic, have no higher thought than of being "ordered" by the President: thus sinhing the eavoy extra-reduary below the dignity and relificapped of an ordinary courier. What will flunkeyiem do next to degrade us before the people of Europe and the republicans of the world?

New York, July 16, 1865.

present last evening, and the most intense excits

ment prevailed.

After the stateroe was pronounced, a special police of about tairty of our citizens was summoned to assist the officers to reconducting the prisoner to jell. In the mennium the crowd without was collecting and becoming more furious in their clamors for the prisoner.

Judge Doclittle came to the portico and made a very impressive adoress to the pipalco, ramanstrating against the spit which seemed to actuate them, and in favor of the supramacy of the laws. He was listened to respectively, and at this juncture a more quiet soirit seemed to prevail. This was about 11 octock A. M. About 1 octock the crowd thinned out, and the officers deemed it a fitting time to proceed with the prisoner to the jell.

We were startled by the cry of "Harg him, hang him!" when, on stepping to the window, we saw the efficers and princer coming to ward the jell, surrounded by the cry of "Harg him, hang him!" when, on stepping to the window, we saw the efficers and princer coming to ward the jell, surrounded by the infusited mob. A rush was made for the jell, the door of which was berieaded at once by the crowd, and the approach of the efficers with all the energy they possessed, and protecting the pisconer to the utmost desperation, and protecting the pisconer to the utmost desperation, and protecting the pisconer to the utmost desperation, and possessing a most athletic physical frame, for same ten yards the crowd feel line enaff before him. A blow, however, with a badgeon from behind falled him to the ground, and he was powerless. A rope was then passed round bis meck, seized by the crowd, and a rush made down Court street. The present, though disaging in the dust, caught the rope with his bands and thus provented stranga ation at once. Arrived in facts of our effice, a despective effort was again made by the officers and otherwise to result home. The fore of which has been a considered with the time a consideration of the propers of the passes of the present of the soil arrived to a read of the propers of the passes

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.—In accordance with an act paged by the last Legislature, an application for the enancipation of two slaves with permission to remain in the State, was yesterday tried before a jury in the First District Court. The permission was granted by the jury. This was the first case under the law Judge Rebection gave it as his opinion, that the First Datrict Court was the only one in which such case could be brought.—New Orleans True Delta, July 9.